

## SWEET AND STERN YOUNG GRADUATES.

Oahu College Commencement  
Thursday Night.

### VALEDICTORIAN WON DISTINCTION

Good Music by the Glee Club—Able  
Address by Inspector Townsend.  
Pauahi Hall Well Filled—Miss  
Axtell Charms the Audience.

Commencement at Oahu College has  
come and gone, and with it have gone  
forth into the world, to brave the  
storms of life, a graduating class of  
seven, composed of Albert Fayerweather,  
Thomas Huddy Bartow, William Richards  
Castle, Jr., Anna Isabella Forbes, Charles Edward Hepa,  
Mary Ethelwynn Rice and Clifton Howard  
Tracy, the class of '96.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the graduates,  
with President Hosmer, Rev. C. M.  
Hyde, Rev. D. P. Birnie and Inspector  
General Townsend, marched into the  
room and took places on the platform.  
The teachers of Oahu College came in  
next and took the front row of chairs,  
while President Dole, Hon. A. F. Judd,  
Judge Frear, Professor Alexander, W.  
R. Castle, Dr. Emerson and Frank De-  
sassey, to pay their respects to the  
College, took the seats of the sec-  
ond row in the center section.

After a well executed voluntary by  
Professor Arthur B. Ingalls, Rev. C. M.  
Hyde invoked the blessing of God upon  
the people.

"We Meet Again Tonight," a song by  
the College Glee Club, was so well ren-  
dered under the direction of J. Q. Wood  
that an encore was demanded.

"The Church in the Wildwood" was the  
response, and when the boys reached  
the "can dare she can sing, she can  
climb up a hard tree" part of the appla-  
use was general.

Next was an able address on the  
subject of Purpose by Henry S.  
Townsend, the Inspector General of  
Schools. The address was replete with  
good advice to the members of the  
graduating class and to people in gen-  
eral. Mr. Townsend spoke as follows:

"It is both interesting and instructive  
to look for the reasons why the world  
offers some men permanent honors  
which it denies to others of greater  
ability, who have made themselves  
more deeply felt by their contemporaries  
and who have left deeper impres-  
sion upon the history of the race.

"To come at once to a concrete il-  
lustration, the educational world cele-  
brated the 12th day of last January as  
a day notable in the annals of education—the  
one hundred and fiftieth anni-  
versary of the birth of Pestalozzi. Now  
the celebration of a birthday is dis-  
tinctly a personal honor; and when a  
body of men celebrate the birth of a  
man long after his death it is evident  
that it is their deliberate and permanent  
judgment that his is worthy of  
special honor."

Why, then, do men honor Pestalozzi?  
The history which we find upon  
tombstones is proverbially unreliable;  
but if we look upon the monuments  
which men erect to their heroes we  
shall get a true view of their ideals.  
Let us look, then, upon the monument  
erected at the tomb of Pestalozzi fifty  
years ago, upon the one hundredth anni-  
versary of his birth. There we may  
read, "Here lies Henry Pestalozzi, sa-  
vior of the poor, preacher of the people,  
father of orphans, founder of the new  
people's school, educator of humanity;  
man, Christian, citizen. Everything for  
others, nothing for himself. Blessed be  
his name." Here is the key to the  
world's personal regard for Pestalozzi:

Everything for others, nothing for him-  
self. Why does the world honor Wash-  
ington more than Napoleon? The an-  
swer is unmistakably suggested. One  
was selfish, the other was not. And  
the world regards selfishness as a  
blush upon any character. The great  
men of the earth are those who have  
utterly eradicated selfishness from their  
characters. But there is dander of tak-  
ing self for selfishness.

"There are those who look upon self  
or individuality as an accident of our  
earthly nature, to be eradicated as  
quickly as possible. As the globules of  
water are lifted from the sea by a sub-  
tile force which carries them aloft till  
they escape from its grasp and fall to  
lose their identity in the boundless  
ocean whence they came; so the souls  
of men are lifted by a subtle force from  
the great impersonal world-soul into  
individuality, there to be held until  
they are released from that force and  
fall again into the impersonal state  
whence they came. Thus the individuality  
passes away with that, utter-  
ing 'left.' This with them is the high-  
est end of life. Away with such a phi-  
losophy! Away with a philosophy which  
makes driftwood of men—men created  
in the image of the Infinite, with pos-  
sibilities almost divine, wrapped up in  
their being! Such a philosophy can  
never succeed in making a man 'every-  
thing for others,' though it may suc-  
ceed in making him 'nothing for him-  
self,' or anyone else."

"No, never abandon self. Dare, the

June, 1895, or  
defendant,  
alleges that  
rights to a renewal  
various points were argu-  
ed by both parties, among  
questions first to be considered  
whether any contract of renewal of  
a lease or any contract for a new  
one was made, and if so, was such con-  
tract for a renewal

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. H. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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W. E. ALLEN,

## HAWAII DOES NOT

CONTENTMENT.

## CLANS GATHERING

AT ST. LOUIS.

RETURNS FROM VENEZUELA.

Minister Willis Talks for P.

at Washington, 1896.

years away, a

thing is making

HIS STAY HERE WAS A

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Has Been Received With Utmost Cordiality—Good Times Assure Contentment—No Fear From Japanese. Does Not Know About Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Minister Willis, the United States representative in Honolulu, is in Washington. He will remain here until about the middle of next week, when he will go to his home in Kentucky. He was at the State Department today and saw Assistant Secretary Rockhill. Secretary Olney was not in, and the interview with him was therefore postponed until Monday. After seeing the Secretary, Minister Willis will call on the President.

Minister Willis has just recovered from a serious attack of pneumonia, which laid him up for fourteen days on the Pacific coast, but he is now fully recovered.

Hawaiian Friendly Feeling.

He talked freely this morning with a representative of the Star, who called on him.

The feeling of the Hawaiian people and the Government, he said, "is not only friendly and amiable toward us, but is very cordial. My residence in Hawaii from the time of my going there to my departure on leave of absence has been very agreeable and pleasant, without anything jarring or discordant, except for about a week during the excitement of the revolution. I could not desire more cordial and manifestation of friendly feeling than I have received from both the citizens and the Government of Hawaii. Everything is peaceful, beautiful, delightful on the Islands. The Legislature was about closing up its work when I left, and they accomplished several important things. The immigration question and a number of other questions are of great importance, but the Government has manifested wisdom and capacity in dealing with the questions as they arise. The Islands are enjoying period of phenomenal prosperity and the people seem contented. There is no talk and apparently no thought of revolution or disorder. When people have money in their pockets and plenty to eat they are not apt to be discontented and to grumble. The immense crops and the high price of sugar have made money abundant."

"Is there any talk of the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani?"

No. Talk of Restoring the Queen.

"None whatever. There is no talk and apparently no thought of the restoration of the Queen. To show how far this is from the public mind, the Government has granted a pension of \$2,000 a year to Kalulani, the heiress of Liliuokalani. Undoubtedly a suitable pension would have been provided for Liliuokalani but for the revolution, in which it appeared that she was very much involved. No, there does not appear to be any dissatisfaction with the present Government, or thought of its overthrow."

"Is there any indication of resentment toward this Government on account of our former attitude?"

"None at all. On the contrary, the feeling toward the United States is most friendly. I, as the representative of my country, have received nothing but the warmest hospitality. They are a cordial, hospitable people. They do not harbor resentments. The delightful climate and the disposition of the people seem to make them speedily forget whatever has irritated them. Their amiability dominates."

No Danger From the Japanese.

"Is there anything in the talk indulged in some time ago about danger to the Government from the Japanese?"

"I think not. The Japanese participate in the general prosperity of the country, and are therefore contented, as are the people. As long as this prosperity continues there is not apt to be any complaint of the Government, and it is likely to last long enough for the Government to be well established as to maintain itself in the presence of any hard times or disasters that may come along in the course of events."

Minister Willis said that his departure from Honolulu was only for a vacation to enable him to visit his home, and that he had no intention other than returning to his post at the close of his leave of absence.

About Returning to Congress.

"They are talking about nominating you for Congress in your district?"

"Yes, I have discovered this upon my arrival in this country, but it had nothing to do with my vacation. I had no thought of it, and do not now know how much seriousness there is in it. I shall have to say to you, as I did to a representative of the papers in my district, who was sent to meet me at Chicago, that I have not thought over the matter, do not know how general the feeling may be in favor of my nomination, and shall have to reserve any decision on the matter until I have been home. When I get home I shall come to a decision as speedily as possible in justice to any aspirants there may be for the nomination. I am told that the newspapers in my district are quite unanimous in mentioning my name in this connection, and it is of course gratifying. I do not know what I shall do. As I have said, I have had no other intention than to return to my post."

FAVOR NICARAGUA CANAL.

Senate Committee Reports Same Bill as the House.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Senate Committee on the Nicaragua canal held a meeting today and authorized the

realms of the

so long as Hawaii is an independent nation.

RETURNS FROM VENEZUELA.

The arrival of

looked for with some anxiety by the people. From this similar to that of being much ported in the House for the time, it will be in the Senate, it will be also signified its concurrence in a report on the bill which it is to be prepared, and for which he read the committee. The report was afterward presented to the Senate. It is a voluminous document and discusses in a comprehensive manner all the questions involved in the construction of the proposed waterway.

Referring to the report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, the committee says:

"There is, in fact, no real engineering difficulty in any part of the projected work. To say that this work is practicable at cost that bears a reasonable comparison with its importance and value, and to add that it should not be built until every feature of the work is fixed by tests that are impossible to be applied in advance of construction, is out of the range of all experience, and can only be a pretext for refusing to engage in it."

The committee expresses the opinion that the canal can be constructed for less than Menocal's estimate, which is \$73,176,176, but they estimate that at a cost of \$150,000,000, the highest figure named, it would pay an average of \$1,662,500 per year for the first ten years after its completion.

NEW TRANS-ATLANTIC RECORD.

Yankee Steamer of the Yankee Line Does It.

NEW YORK, June 5.—If the American eagle on the white house flag of the American line could screech he would have made the air ring from New York to London today.

The St. Paul completed the voyage in 6 days, 5 hours and 32 minutes, which is one hour and forty-two minutes better than the speed of the New York on the same line, an English-built vessel which up till today held the record. The average hourly speed of the New York was 20-15 knots, while the St. Paul reeled off 20.82 knots an hour.

CLEVELAND'S BOND SCHEMES.

United States Senate Declares Solidly Against Them.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—At 7 o'clock tonight the long struggle in the Senate over the bill to prohibit the issue of bonds came to an end, and the bill was passed by a vote of 32 to 25. The bill as passed covers only three lines, as follows:

"Be it enacted, that the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the United States for any purpose whatever, without further authority of Congress, is hereby prohibited."

OVER CLEVELAND'S VETO.

River and Harbor Appropriation Passed by Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—By an overwhelming vote the House this afternoon passed the river and harbor bill over the President's veto. Besides a two-thirds majority there were 100 votes to spare.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Senate today passed the river and harbor bill over the President's veto by a vote of 56 to 5. This was the last step in making the bill effective, and it is now a law.

Austin Corbin Dead.

NEWPORT, N. H., June 4.—Austin Corbin, the well known railroad man, was thrown out of his carriage here this afternoon and received injuries from which he died at 9:42 o'clock tonight.

Frank Mayo's Sudden Death.

OMAHA, Neb., June 8.—Frank Mayo, the well known actor, died suddenly on a Union Pacific train west of the town of Grand Island this morning. The cause of death was fatty degeneration of the heart.

House Fails to Endorse.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The House Committee on Ways and Means, by a vote of 13 to 2, decided to report the Senate bond bill adversely. The Republicans spoke of the bill as a Populist measure.

The following vessels have arrived in San Francisco from ports on these islands: June 4—O. S. S. Alameda, San Francisco, 6 days and 18 hours from Honolulu; June 5—Brig J. D. Spreckels, Christiansen, 20 days from Mabukona; June 6—Schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, 21 days from Kahului; June 7—Bark Doon, Boyd, 18 days from Honolulu.

If it required an annual outlay of \$100 to insure a family against any serious consequences from an attack of bowel complaint during the year there are many who would feel it their duty to pay it; that they could not afford to risk their lives, and those of their family, for such an amount. Any one can get this insurance for 25 cents, that being the price of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of bowel complaint before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. One or two doses of this remedy will cure any ordinary case. It never fails. Can you afford to take the risk for so small an amount?

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## RETURNS FROM VENEZUELA.

## THE CLANS GATHERING

AT ST. LOUIS.

REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS PREPARE

FOR THE CONVENTION.

## MCKINLEY'S LEAD UNBROKEN.

QUAY CONCEDES NOMINATION ON FIRST BALLOT—SILVER MAKES GAINS IN DEMOCRATIC PARTY—CARLISLE CAN'T CARRY KENTUCKY—CLEVELAND'S POLICY.

Instructed to Vote for Silver.

STAUNTON, Va., June 4.—Chairman Elliston called the Democratic State convention to order this morning, and named J. Bell Bigger of Richmond for temporary chairman. The platform instructs the delegates to Chicago to vote and work for silver. The report was adopted as it came from the committee.

LOUISIANA'S NEW SENATOR.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 28.—Ex-Governor S. D. McHenry was elected United States Senator today. McHenry is an ex-Confederate.

## HONOLULU

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REFUGIARIES:

Dr. J. C. LEWIS, M. D., San Francisco.

Dr. H. W. TUCKER, M. D., San Francisco.

Dr. W. H. TUCKER, M. D., San Francisco.

Dr. W. A. SCHLESINGER, San Francisco.

Dr. W. H. TUCKER, San Francisco.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. PARRINGTON, EDITOR

FRIDAY, JUNE 19

1896

Continual dropping of stone, and continual talk of the good citizens of Hilo have that their busy little place, most important place in the Hawaiian Islands. If there ever was a little Boston in the whole Pacific ocean, Hilo is the place.

The fact that Minister Willis, in his interview with the Washington Star reporter, made no reference to the quotation from the Star that created quite a breeze in this country, is very likely an evidence of what a change of climate and a good rest will do for a man's temper.

Between two stools the cable has reached the proverbial dump, and it is unlikely to be heard of again till next year, perhaps. It is a grievous pity, because the cable would be an extra link and a strong one to bind us to the United States. With the cable we should be in daily communication. The cable does not only mean news and a proper commercial command, but it means more intimate political and social relations. The only thing now is to wait and hope, but hope deferred maketh the heart sick.

An evening contemporary, in an apparently serious manner, asks why home talent was not employed in producing the portrait of the late Judge McCully, presented to the Supreme Court. It also states that the portrait was paid for out of public funds. The fact of the matter is that the portrait was ordered and paid for by Judge McCully's widow, and no department of the Government had anything to do with the production of the portrait or the payment of the artist. It is unfortunate indeed that such uncalled-for criticism should have been passed upon a gift from a lady whose interest in the welfare of this country has never waned. The only redeeming feature is the irresponsible source from which the remarks emanated.

The list of congratulations to the first Legislature of the Republic would hardly be complete without a word of commendation upon the quiet manner in which the Opium bill was laid away on the shelf. Whatever may have been the individual opinions of the legislators on the question of licensing the sale of opium, we have noted with pleasure the readiness with which the Special Opium Committee listened to the assertion of public opinion that this Legislature was not the proper body to take such a measure under serious advisement. At the opening of the session several members felt very much injured by the adverse remarks passed upon their action in the public print. Time alone could prove the wisdom of the Senators or the public print, and as time has passed there seems to be no doubt of the advisability of nailing the opium measure in the legislative coffin at the earliest possible date. Thanks to the common sense of the representatives of the people who saw how strong the current of public opinion was setting, the generally accepted anti-opium plank in the political platform of the Republic remains intact and we sincerely hope that the experience of this session will result in the anti-opium plank remaining firm in its present place for years to come.

The story about England's proposed action in the case of Volney Ashford bears all the ear-marks of an out-and-out fake, and Minister Cooper's statement leaves no doubt of the untruths that the people of the United States have been treated to. A short review of the situation shows conclusively how ill-advised the purported demand of England would be. In the first place, Great Britain admitted the legality of the Military Commission. Furthermore, the highest courts of this country sustained the action of the Commission. A little later, the story goes, Great Britain objected to the conclusion of the Commission in Ashford's case, because he was convicted upon the testimony of an accomplice. It now seems unreasonable that the British Government should request the Hawaiian Government to reverse the decision of a court the legal status of which is accepted to be as sound as the Supreme Court. As to what advanced England has made, the public is still in the dark, but if the diplomatic correspondence on the Ashford case ceased in February last, there is not much prospect of British guns being brought to bear on Hawaii simply because Ashford is not allowed to return. Mr. Ashford is doing well where he is, and he is likely to remain out-

side the public印

Hawaiian Re-

wall remains an

CANIC WAVES.

the Australia will be interest by many people fact of the tidal wave higher on Kauai than could appear that the wave on the West or Southwest it probably came from Mexico, are, both of which are great volcanic centres. Of course there may have been a submarine eruption, but a mighty eruption there has been somewhere, of that there can be no doubt.

There is no telling how closely connected the phenomena of the volcanic centres of the Pacific ocean are. The fact of the disappearance of the fires of Kilauea and the eruption and subsidence of Mokuawewo may have had an influence upon the craters of the Aleutian chain. As a fact science knows very little about the causes of earthquakes and volcanic phenomena in general, and the chances are that it never will, unless it can send a Rontgen ray towards the centre of the earth and solve definitely what is the condition of the interior.

## CITIZENSHIP AND PATRIOTISM.

This talk about American citizenship in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence is entirely out of place. To the man born on American soil the Fourth of July represents a sentiment far above and beyond the question of the legality of citizenship. It is a day when every American shows what spark of patriotism he has in his veins; it is a day when the foundation of broad republican principles, exemplified in the first republic, the greatest and strongest republic the world has ever known, is commemorated. That republic is the United States of America. It is a day when men born in the United States and reared under the beneficent influence of its liberal institutions, which properly scoff at the idea that one man is better than another simply because he happens to be born into this or that family, rehearse the glories of their native country and reassert their loyalty to the principles of freedom and equality.

## MINISTER WILLIS' INTERVIEW.

Minister Willis has been talking in a most amiable manner about the Republic of Hawaii. Evidently the Minister has seen Mr. Cleveland and has learned that he should have a change of heart. Seeing that he is devoted himself ostentatiously to worry the Government here, and that he was perpetually running to them complaining of the attacks in the press, this right about face movement is refreshing.

However, the change of opinion is all in our favor, and we can only say that it is pleasing to know at last that Minister Willis' time was not wasted, but that he acquired a wholesome respect for Republican institutions. Like the man who "came to scoff and stayed to pray," he came to destroy Republicanism and restore a throne, but he stayed to finally believe in Republicanism and to despise royalty, as every good American should.

The Washington Star, in its editorial columns, remarks as follows upon Mr. Willis' change of heart:

Albert S. Willis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Hawaii, is in Washington. He has talked to a representative of the Star and has said some extremely interesting if not surprising things. The Star has from time to time, through the medium of its correspondent in the Hawaiian Islands, made plain the international situation as it appeared to Hawaiians. Now comes Minister Willis, who voluntarily places himself on record to the effect that the people of Hawaii have been uniformly friendly and amiable, more than that, they have been very cordial in their treatment of him as the representative of the United States, not harboring resentments. There could hardly be stronger testimony than this to the self-restrained and forgiving disposition of the Hawaiians. It will also interest many of the Star's readers to note—in the interview which appears in another column—the tribute which Minister Willis pays to the wisdom and capacity of the Hawaiian Government. He says that phenomenal prosperity prevails, that money is plentiful, and that people are, as a matter of course, well content. The possibility of a restoration of the monarchy—delicate though that thought may be for diplomatic conversation—is dismissed by Mr. Willis. He says there is no talk and no evidence of desire to restore the Queen; nowhere is there appearance of dissatisfaction with the Hawaiian Government as at present constituted. Emerging from some sources, such testimony as this would be no more than ordinarily interesting, but coming as it does from the man who was sent to Honolulu for the express purpose of overthrowing the Republic and re-establishing the rotten and inexcusable monarchy, it is entitled to a great deal of respect.

## AMERICAN PARTY POLITICS.

The latest dispatches from the States bring news of the gathering of the Republican clans at St. Louis preparatory to naming their party leader in the coming Presidential campaign. Unless all signs fail, that convention has now adjourned after naming William McKinley of Ohio as the candidate for President. This result seems inevitable, as McKinley has been winning delegates from the ranks of his opponents and Joe Manley, Reed's political manager, seems to be the only one of the machine politicians who has not given up hope. Quay of Pennsylvania has openly admitted sure success of the Ohio man, and Platt of New York has kept quiet. A number of Morton's delegates have joined the McKinley throng and if in the convention any of the anti-McKinley men get any votes they will be the complimentary ballots of home delegations.

The platform on which the Republican candidate is nominated will be one of the most interesting features of the campaign. The remarkable inroads which the free silver men have made in the Democratic ranks cannot be without some influence in drawing up the financial plank of the Republican plat-

form. McKinley will attempt to make the fight on the tariff, but there is good reason to believe that a broad financial straddle will be made at St. Louis.

In the Democratic State conventions throughout the South and West President Cleveland's financial policy has met with crushing defeat and already the silver faction has almost enough delegates to assure a 16 to 1 silver platform at Chicago. In Kentucky, where Secretary Carlisle hoped to win a complimentary delegation, the State convention was captured by the free silver men. As Carlisle has allowed Mr. Cleveland to force him into the ranks of the gold-bugs, the Kentucky convention, rather than sounding Carlisle's praises, sounded his political death knell. Virginia Democrats have joined the free silver ranks and one State following after another in this line wipes out all hope. President Cleveland may have had for fourth nomination.

Vice-President Stevenson is looming up as a possible Democratic candidate. His good sense in keeping a quiet political tongue for four years is now very evident. Even such a radical silverite as Bland of Missouri is mentioned in connection with the Democratic leadership. Should the Chicago convention declare for free silver, the Democratic party would undoubtedly gain a large vote that for the past few years has been scooped in by the Populists, and at the same time lose a large number of followers of the Mugwump branch.

As the great political parties begin to close in their ranks preparatory to the great political fight it becomes apparent that the struggle for supremacy will be one of the most interesting and most sharply contested for years. Party lines will be broken right and left throughout the South and West. The financial issue refuses to be downed.

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However, the change of opinion is all in our favor, and we can only say that it is pleasing to know at last that Minister Willis' time was not wasted, but that he acquired a wholesome respect for Republican institutions. Like the man who "came to scoff and stayed to pray," he came to destroy Republicanism and restore a throne, but he stayed to finally believe in Republicanism and to despise royalty, as every good American should.

The Washington Star, in its editorial columns, remarks as follows upon Mr. Willis' change of heart:

Albert S. Willis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Hawaii, is in Washington. He has talked to a representative of the Star and has said some extremely interesting if not surprising things. The Star has from time to time, through the medium of its correspondent in the Hawaiian Islands, made plain the international situation as it appeared to Hawaiians. Now comes Minister Willis, who voluntarily places himself on record to the effect that the people of Hawaii have been uniformly friendly and amiable, more than that, they have been very cordial in their treatment of him as the representative of the United States, not harboring resentments. There could hardly be stronger testimony than this to the self-restrained and forgiving disposition of the Hawaiians. It will also interest many of the Star's readers to note—in the interview which appears in another column—the tribute which Minister Willis pays to the wisdom and capacity of the Hawaiian Government. He says that phenomenal prosperity prevails, that money is plentiful, and that people are, as a matter of course, well content. The possibility of a restoration of the monarchy—delicate though that thought may be for diplomatic conversation—is dismissed by Mr. Willis. He says there is no talk and no evidence of desire to restore the Queen; nowhere is there appearance of dissatisfaction with the Hawaiian Government as at present constituted. Emerging from some sources, such testimony as this would be no more than ordinarily interesting, but coming as it does from the man who was sent to Honolulu for the express purpose of overthrowing the Republic and re-establishing the rotten and inexcusable monarchy, it is entitled to a great deal of respect.

## CORPORATION GREED.

The accumulation of wealth into the hands of the few is one of the peculiar features of our nineteenth century. In many cases this is honestly come by, but in many it has been torn from hands that ought to own it yet, made up from the ruins of a little business here, or another little business there, which has been crushed out of existence and their owners ruined in order to swell the dividends of some mighty monopoly.

The story told of the oil trust in "Wealth versus Commonwealth" is the story of a series of robber raids as unscrupulous as those of the Robber Knights of the Rhine, or the exploits of Captain Kidd and other pirates of the Spanish main. And the wealth gleaned from that source is stained with equal crimes.

We never see a donation made by Rockfeller without thinking of the ruined homes and the ruined men and women that can be seen in the background of it, and thinking that the donation made to this or that college is very like, in essence, the founding of abbeys and churches which was the favorite way of appeasing Heaven by the sinful old rascals of the Middle Ages.

lots and a correspondent writes "if there were a few thousand acres more near town to lay out, they would all be taken up."

It was some time before the citizens of Hilo dropped to the fact that they had better secure lands for themselves, but they have realized the wisdom of doing so now, and under one scheme or another most of them own lands, or at least homesteads.

The nine hundred and ninety-nine year system is an excellent one for Hawaiians, as it absolutely prevents them alienating their home steads, since such homesteads cannot be law be mortgaged, nor can they be taken by legal process for debt.

The leases in Hilo are held on a plan which renders the land in time the actual property of the owner and is inalienable either by mortgage or other legal process.

Once get thrifty and hard working people on the land and you have a population ready to support good government, and also keen and appreciative enough to send good representatives to the Legislature to see that good government is carried out.

It is to be hoped that the Commission of Public Lands will push on its work vigorously. There is perhaps no more important Bureau under the Government than is this, for upon its energy depends a very large share of the prosperity and future of this country. Fortunately it is conducted by able men.

## CLEVELAND'S VETO.

President Cleveland, in vetoing the river and harbor appropriation bill, passed by the United States Congress, said: "To the extent that the appropriations contained in this bill are investigated by private interests and promote local or individual projects their allowance cannot fail to stimulate a vicious paternalism and encourage sentiment among our people, already too prevalent, that their attachment to our Government may properly rest upon the hope and expectation of direct and especial favors, and that the extent to which they are realized may furnish an estimate of the value of Governmental care. I believe no greater danger confronts us as a nation than the unhappy decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our Government as the embodiment of the highest and best aspirations of humanity, and not as the giver of gifts, and because its mission is the enforcement of exact justice and equality and not the allowance of unfair favoritism."

This is one way of looking at the matter, but it is quite as un-American as President Cleveland's opinions usually are. Following out the same principle he would veto an appropriation of money to assist a cable company or a steamship line. He would have the Federal Government entirely withdraw from giving assistance to individuals who by virtue of the assistance would be enabled to strengthen the position of their country as one of the leading commercial nations of the world. If our own President had followed the example of the former New York Sheriff he would veto an appropriation of money to assist a cable company or a steamship line. He would have the Federal Government entirely withdraw from giving assistance to individuals who by virtue of the assistance would be enabled to strengthen the position of their country as one of the leading commercial nations of the world. 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# THE AD INTERIM LEGISLATURE.

Difficult

Problems.

MAY BEGIN WITH SAKE MUDDLE.

New Men in Republican Harness.  
Some Have Had Plenty of Experience—President Dole's Appointments—Members New to the Faith.

Commissions have been issued to John Nott, John Phillips, S. K. Ka-ne, G. W. Smith and J. P. Mendonca as Councillors of State under appointment by the President.

These commissions date from yesterday, and will continue for two years, or until the close of the next Legislature.

The Councillors selected by the President are conservative business men, who have had experience in legislative bodies. John Nott was one of the members of the Provisional Legislature appointed in 1893, and while not a man of great forensic ability, he has an opinion and a vote and he uses both in a way which tends to the best interests of peace and good government.

George W. Smith, the druggist, is a man of sterling qualities, a staunch annexationist and a firm supporter of the Government. His business career in Honolulu is one with which he or his friends can refer to with a great deal of pride. In the trouble of 1895 Mr. Smith joined the militia and was on active duty as long as his services were required.

John Phillips was a member of the Legislature of 1895, and after the overthrow, in 1893, was frequently consulted by the ex-queen. He is a man of decided opinions, which he does not hesitate to express either privately or in debate. While not an advocate of the Republican form of Government for the islands at its inception, he has within the past two years become a firm supporter of it. He was a good politician in the old days, but with the changes of Government he has evolved into a level-headed business man, who will represent as much as anything, the brain and brawn of the community. In the event of any diplomatic measure being discussed by the Council, Mr. Phillips may be counted upon to vote in a way that will be for the best interests of the islands.

Samuel Kapoi Ka-ne is an Hawaiian and has been a successful practitioner at the bar for several years past. He has progressive ideas and is a man of considerable influence among the Hawaiians. He has been recognized in politics, and with his experience as a debater in the courts of the country he will no doubt be an acquisition to the body. He has not been active in political affairs for several years past, so that so far as this honorary position may be considered as of politics, Mr. Ka-ne begins with new zeal and greater ability gained by wider experience.

James P. Mendonca is the only representative the Portuguese have in the Council. He is a wealthy ranchman and resides with his family at Kaneohe. Mr. Mendonca was first appointed to the Council in 1894, and was regular in attendance at the meetings up to the time the body dissolved at the beginning of the session of the special Legislature.

Under the law the President is to appoint but five. The House of Representatives elect the same number, also the Senate. In the selections by these bodies no change was made from those who were appointed before.

The House named D. L. Naone, A. G. M. Robertson, E. C. Winston, Mark P. Robinson and John Eina, and the Senate selected W. C. Wilder, Cecil Brown, P. C. Jones, J. A. Kennedy and C. Bolte.

## WHY TAKE AN OATH?

An American Questions the Grounds for Oath-taking.

HONOLULU, June 18, 1896.

MR. EDITOR:—A meeting of American citizens or those claiming to be such having been called for the purpose of celebrating the Fourth of July, the natal day of the American Republic, I deem it an appropriate occasion to discuss certain propositions now being made and advocated to some extent in the daily papers regarding forswearing of allegiance by Americans or other aliens to the country of their birth and becoming full-fledged Hawaiians.

It is known to the public as to where this proposition had its origin, or as to the present call or necessity therefor.

This Government, as have former Hawaiian Governments, have granted to aliens—Americans, British, Germans, etc.—the rights of citizenship without demanding the forswearing of allegiance, and this Government especially

has heretofore accepted the services of such aliens and has granted them such rights. I am therefore not ready to believe that it is the desire of this Government that such forswearing of allegiance be demanded, or that it is prepared to revoke the privileges granted and accepted in good faith.

Annexation being the expressed policy of the Government, and its fulfillment being apparently nearer, judging by the course of events in the United States of America, I think that no crying necessity exists for such action, and believe that its advocacy calls for suspicion as to faithfulness to the annexation cause on the part of its advocates.

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

## STEAMER MAKEE IN TIDAL WAVE.

Touches the Ocean Bed in Ka-paa Harbor.

### SMALL BOATS ON THE BEACH.

The Captain's Hair Did Not Turn White—But His Knees Trembled. Noticed Fall in Tide Same Hour as in Honolulu—Other Events Noticed.

From reports received by the James Makee yesterday morning the tidal wave as noticed here Monday was very much more pronounced along the coast of the island of Kauai. Through the kindness of Captain Peterson of the James Makee, which arrived early yesterday morning, an accurate story of all the details of the wave as noticed at Kapaa was given a reporter of this paper.

"We were at Kapaa on Saturday night but pulled out from there while the wind was blowing a gale. At Hanamaulu we lay over Sunday and got back to Kapaa to discharge the remainder of our freight early Monday morning.

"We first noticed the peculiar action of the water at about 7:30 o'clock and I became convinced at once that we were in for a tidal wave. Two boats with sixteen bags of coal apiece had gone ashore, and when I looked in toward the wharf I saw that they were stuck fast in the sand near the landing.

A couple of minutes later and they were left high and dry and the sailors were forced to hold up the boats to keep the coal from spilling out.

Simultaneously with the occurrence to the boats I felt the Makee settle on the sandy bottom and knew that we were in for it. I made up my mind then and there to get out of that hole as fast as I could. I blew the whistle for the boats, and after making several attempts they succeeded in getting alongside.

"In the meantime the waves were playing havoc with the Makee. We had seven lines attached to buoys, and anchors set in various places, as you are aware that the nature of the bottom inside the reef at Kapaa is such as to allow no anchors to be dropped.

"The swinging motion produced by the waves caused two of our hawsers to part, one at the bow and another at the stern. If we had remained there much longer all our hawsers should have parted and we should have been smashed to pieces on the reef. I can tell you that such a prospect was by no means pleasant.

"We succeeded in getting out into deeper water between two waves at about 9 o'clock. This could have been done by no other steamer than the Makee, for a guardian angel watches over her continually. This is the cause of her proverbial good luck.

"We made for Hanamaulu to take sugar and left for Honolulu in the evening. Our trip down was one of the worst I ever experienced."

The purser, in speaking of the experience of the Makee, added a few facts to the captain's story.

"The water is twelve feet deep where the Makee was moored. Our good steamer draws eleven feet and when the water receded she was solid in the sand.

"Telephone messages received from Kilaeo told of a big wave at that place. The water had receded, leaving a dry space of about forty feet around the landing. At Nawiliwili the water rushed over the Government road and the bridges.

Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy as a safeguard against an attack of bowel complaint during the summer months. It costs but 25 cents and is almost sure to be needed before the summer is over. This remedy never fails, even in the most severe cases, and is in fact the only preparation that can always be depended upon.

The story was not handled by any other paper here, owing to the ridiculous features it contained, but it reached the Coast papers in the usual course.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

# DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,  
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Arling-ton Hotel.

VARIOUS COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

## BIG WHITE CRUISER ARRIVES IN PORT.

Charleston From Yokohama Homeward Bound.

### OLD FRIENDS AMONG OFFICERS.

Will Remain Only Long Enough to Coal—Probably Stop Four Days—Officers and Men Whose Time Have Expired—Small Band of Musicians

The big white cruiser Charleston arrived in the harbor at 6:15 last evening, thirteen days and two hours from Yokohama. She has been on the China station since the Japan-China war and is now on her way to San Francisco, and will probably go out of commission for a time.

She was in Che Fu, China, and was ordered to Korea; from there she went to Nagasaki, where she coaled and docked, proceeding later to Yokohama, going north through the inland sea. She sailed from Yokohama June 6th. The voyage over was uneventful beyond a little disarrangement of the boiler tubes. The Charleston will remain here only long enough to coal, when she will continue on to the coast, under orders to get there not later than July 1.

Among the officers are several who have been here, either on the Charleston or other vessels, in past years. Chief Engineer McConnell calls Honolulu his other home and regrets that his stay will be so short that he will be unable to get through his calling side.

Following is the list of officers:

Captain G. W. Coffin.

Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer Wm. Reeder.

Lieutenant G. Calhoun, Navigator.

Lieutenant Sharpe.

Lieutenant Stafford.

Lieutenant White.

Lieutenant Sims.

Lieutenant Williams.

Marine Officer, Lieutenant Neumann.

Ensigo Smith.

Surgeon Gravatt.

Assistant Surgeon Broderick.

Chief Engineer C. J. McConnell.

Past Assistant Engineers Leonard and Matthews.

Assistant Engineer Holmes.

Paymaster Charles Littlefield.

Gunner Cross.

Carpenter Warford.

"JAMIE" WILDER'S TRAVELS.

Will Cross the Island of Borneo Through Unexplored Regions.

The party with which "Jamie" Wilder has joined forces is now in Borneo and intends crossing the island from northwest to southeast. They go up the river near Sarawak, pronounced Sarawa, and when they can no longer use their boats they strike into the unexplored interior. The expedition will take at least eight months and may take a year. The results are expected to be useful from a scientific standpoint, and also will yield a good work of travel from a very bright pen.

Mr. Wilder writes from Singapore,

which he says is only a little hotter

than Honolulu at noon. He is struck

with the cheapness of things. Singa-

ore is a free port; that accounts for it.

Mr. Wilder's many friends will be

glad to hear that he is in excellent

health, and of course in good spirits.

THE ASHFORD AFFAIR.

A Fake Story Causes Excitement in San Francisco.

Some weeks ago there appeared in

the columns of an afternoon paper an

article relative to the demands of

Great Britain upon this Government

for permission to V. V. Ashford to

return to Honolulu.

The story was not handled by any

other paper here, owing to the reli-

cious features it contained, but it re-

ached the Coast papers in the usual

course.

A vote of thanks was extended to the

American representative, Consul Gen-

eral Miles, for his kind attention; also

to Proprietor Krouse of the Arlington

for the use of the parlors of the hotel.

The committee then adjourned to

meet in the Arlington parlors at 7:30

Saturday evening.

and much was made of it by the S. F. Chronicle. There were threats against President Dole, visions of gunboats and a further widening of the breach between families and friends.

Minister Cooper was questioned regarding the story last night and he promptly answered that there was nothing to it. England had made no demands that could be construed as aggressive or threatening. There had been some correspondence between the two Governments, but no threats. The last communication received was in February last.

## WILL CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Arling-ton Hotel.

VARIOUS COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Treasurer's Report for Year—Money Lent From Last Year—No Decision Regarding Ball—Suggestions as to Permanent Committee Celebration.

The preparations for the proper celebration of the Fourth of July from an American standpoint were begun on Thursday evening, when, pursuant to the call of United States Consul General and Charge d' Affairs Ellis Mills, some thirty Americans gathered in the parlors of the Arlington Hotel.

Mr. Mills called the meeting to order and asked for the election of a permanent chairman. Dr. J. S. McGrew was elected by a unanimous vote. F. C. Smith was elected secretary.

G. W. Smith, chairman of the general committee for 1895, read the following report of the finance committee:

"Report of 'Fourth of July' Committee, 1895, in account with W. F. Allen, Chairman:

RECEIPTS.  
By cash rec'd, balance from 1894 ..... \$ 312.58  
By cash rec'd from subscriptions, per list ..... 1,742.00  
Total ..... \$ 2,054.58

### EXPENDITURES.

To cash paid to Literary and Printing Committee ..... \$ 65.00  
To cash paid Decorating Com. ..... 98.55  
To cash paid Fireworks Com. ..... 300.00  
To cash paid Grounds and Pic-nic Committee ..... 378.50  
To cash paid Ball and Entertainment Committee ..... 213.50  
To cash paid Sports Committee ..... 348.50  
To cash paid E. O. Hall & Sons (balance on Stevens Memorial set) ..... 137.50  
Total ..... \$ 1,538.55  
"Leaving a balance of \$ 518.03."

This report was accepted.

Nominations for the General Committee of Twenty-One were then made and the following members were declared elected:

J. W. Jones, W. H. Hoogs, G. W. Smith, J. A. Gilman, E. D. Tenney, E. A. Jones, L. K. McGrew, W. P. Boyd, J. A. McCandless, Geo. Stratemeyer, J. A. Kennedy, W. G. Ashley, J. S. Martin, F. B. McStockier, Ed Towsé, D. W. Corbett, W. C. Parke, J. H. Fisher, John Wright, W. C. Wilder, Jr., W. R. Farrington.

Chairman Smith announced that there were some gentlemen who had always been active workers in previous celebrations whose names had been omitted from the General Committee. The following names were forthwith added to the committee:

T. B. Murray, T. F. Lansing, Dr. J. S. McGrew, W. F. Allen, W. R. Sims, R. H. McLean, F. C. Smith, M. M. Scott, A. V. Gear, G. W. R. King, Capt. Good, Capt. Paul Smith and Maj. McLeod.

After a ten minutes' recess the chairman announced the following committees, upon which depends the success of the celebration:

# FIRST DECISIVE MOVE IN SUDAN.

Egyptian Troops Win Their First Victory.

## TRANSVAAL PRISONERS RELEASED

Hammond Will Return Home—The St. Paul Breaks Trans-Atantic Record—Trouble in Crete Continue—General Foreign News of the World in Brief.

FIERKET, Egypt, June 7.—The British-Egyptian troops struck the first decisive blow in the Sudan campaign before the sun rose today, and in an hour and a half from the time the first rifle shot rang out this town, hitherto the stronghold of the Dervishes, was captured and the English standard was flying over the bodies of hundreds of the Khalifa's troops who had fallen in the fight. Fully 1,000 Dervishes were killed.

A dispatch to the Chronicle from Fierket, Egypt, says the Dervishes made a hard fight with a large force of riflemen, and not only held their ground, but attempted to advance, with a perfect roar of musketry, which was repulsed by shrapnel and Maxim hail and steady converging volleys, which shattered the mud houses of the town.

## TRANSVAAL LEADERS FREE.

President Krueger Opens Political Prison Doors.

LONDON, June 4.—A dispatch to the London Times from Cape Town says President Krueger, replying to thanks of the four leaders of the Reform Committee, who were released today, made a characteristic simile, saying:

"If my little dogs are naughty, I must whip them, but I am always sorry to do so. The next time I must get hold of a big dog. My little dogs bark, but the big ones bite."

This reference to Cecil Rhodes and the Reformers shows accurately, the Times correspondent says, the feeling of the Boers. The four leaders of the revolt are now free and at liberty to return to their several occupations.

J. B. Robinson, the South African millionaire, has received a telegram from Pretoria saying the four leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee will be released on Friday morning.

## Consul General to Apia.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President has sent the following nomination to the Senate: William Churchill of New York, to be Consul General to Apia.

William Churchill, whose nomination as Consul General at Apia, Samoa, was sent to the Senate today, formerly lived in Oakland. He reached there in 1888 and entered the service of the Tribune. He later held the city desk on the Times in the Moffit regime.

He left there with the wife of a well known newspaper man and her son, and a divorce suit followed the elopement. Churchill worked in the weather bureau at Washington and then went to the Brooklyn Times. Captain Glassford, who hunts with President Cleveland, is his friend. Churchill claims connection with the late Lord Randolph Churchill. He is English, but graduated at Yale. He has traveled in the South Seas and was a visitor at the home of Stevenson, the novelist. He lost money in coral hunting, and wrote three South Sea Island stories, "The Princess of Fiji," and "Jack." He tried for the post when retiring Consul Mulligan was named.

## General Dimond Resigns.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Major General W. H. Dimond has again tendered his resignation as the virtual head of the National Guard of California. The resignation is now at Sacramento and only waits Governor Budd's return from the Yosemite for action. The resignation contains some conditions, and these must be considered before action is taken, though it is known that the resignation will be accepted.

## Hawaiian Company Bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The certificate of a new bonded indebtedness of \$750,000 for the purpose of redeeming that amount of the \$900,000 issue now outstanding, has been filed in the Superior Court by the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company. The remaining \$150,000 will be redeemed from the income of the company.

## Prince of Wales Wins.

LONDON, June 3.—After a racing career of just nineteen years the Prince of Wales today managed to win his first derby, and a quarter of a million spectators of all ranks of life forthwith went mad with enthusiasm. Persimmon started second favorite at odds of 5 to 1 against him, and the Prince won by the result a stake of over \$25,000 and bets believed to amount to only about one-fifth that amount.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), June 8.—In reply to a question Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge is quoted as follows:

"You may simply say for me that I in-

tend to be the next Democratic Congressman from the Ashland district. That is all I have to say just now."

**Germany Demands Indemnity.**  
LONDON, June 5.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that in consequence of the indignities to which German officers have been subjected by the Chinese soldiers they were detailed to train, culminating in the murder of the Germans by the body guard of the Viceroy of Nanking, many of these officers have left Nanking. German ships have arrived there and have demanded a heavy indemnity for the attacks made by the Chinese upon the German officers. The attacks, according to the dispatches, are believed to be a part of a scheme to drive out the Germans and place the Chinese army under Russian control.

**Cable Conference.**  
LONDON, June 2.—The Pacific cable conference, at which representatives of Canada, New Zealand and Australia will be present, will assemble in London this week. The conference will discuss the whole question of Government aid, British and Colonial, for a cable from Canada to Australia. It is probable that the Earl of Selborne, Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Rosebery cabinet, will be invited to preside over the conference.

**Fighting in South Africa.**  
LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch to the Times from Bulawayo, dated June 6th, says: The American scout, Burnham, has reported that he rode into an impi of 900 Matabele last evening. A column was sent out, which routed the impi, killing 150 natives. A number of Martini repeating rifles were captured.

**Moscow's Growing Death List.**  
PARIS, June 6.—The Eclaire asserts that 3,133 persons perished and 40,000 people were injured in the crush on the plain outside of Moscow on Saturday morning last.

**Jules Simon Dead.**  
PARIS, June 8.—Jules Simon, the distinguished French statesman, formerly Premier, died at 11:40 o'clock this morning, aged 83 years.

**LONDON, June 1.**—Parliament reassembled today. In the House of Commons the Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, George N. Curzon, replying to John Morley, denied the existence of any correspondence with Germany on the subject of the Sudan. He added that the correspondence with Italy in this connection was of a military character and could not be laid upon the table.

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## GUARDIANS OF HEALTH MEET.

And Decide Upon Important Questions.

### LETTERS FROM DR. ELDREDGE

**Japanese Drugstore Refused Permission to Open at Store—Black Plague Prevalent in China—Dr. Alvarez Made Secretary of Leprosy Board.**

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday afternoon there were present President Emerson, Drs. Day and Monsarrat, Messrs. Lansing, Reynolds, Kelliipio, and Myers.

It was decided that all freight coming to this port from China shall be disinfected before delivery to the various consignees.

Letters from Dr. Eldredge, Sanitary Inspector for Hawaii in Japan, to Minister Cooper, reported the progress of the black plague in China, together with other matters of interest to the Board of Health.

The case of black plague aboard the P. M. S. Peru, which left Hongkong for San Francisco May 3d, proved fatal. The case was discovered on the 6th, and the man died after fifteen hours.

A suspicious case was detected on the O. & O. S. S. Coptic, at Nagasaki, upon the arrival of that steamer on May 17th. The vessel was immediately put into quarantine.

Dr. Eldredge states that all reports of official nature which had reached him were to the effect that the plague in Hongkong was more severely epidemic and much more malignant and infectious than in 1894, and that all the ports of Southern China are infected.

Another letter from Dr. Eldredge under date of Yokohama, May 21st, reported one fatal case of cholera in the city of Osaka on May 8th.

The following letter from the same source, under date of May 25th, is as follows: "Steamer Toyo-Maru, which leaves here today, was inspected both in Kobe, where the bulk of the passengers were taken on, and here. The reason of this double inspection was the presence of small-pox in Kobe, Dr. Gardner, as he writes me, thinking it wise precaution to overhaul the ship before leaving Kobe.

"There is, with the exception of the few cases of smallpox in Kobe, no epidemic disease now present in Japan. From time to time a sporadic case of cholera is reported, but the authorities seem to be very successful, so far, in preventing the spread of the malady."

Another communication under date of May 30th reported the existence of relapsing fever in Japan. The disease is entirely new to the country. It is perhaps probable, however, that the disease, being entirely new to the country, has only been clearly recognized and differentiated within this period. The disease, it seems likely, was brought from the seat of the recent war in Northern China and has already appeared in the district of Japan enumerated below. Says Dr. Eldredge: "Although exact returns of the cases are not yet available, the remarks I have appended will afford some idea of the prevalence of the malady which is undoubtedly the true relapsing or spirochete fever, and has been met with in the following places: Tokyo Fu, many cases; Osake, many cases; Chiba Ken, many cases; Hiogo Ken, very many cases; mortality, about 20 per cent. A few cases have been reported from Gifu Ken and Kanagawa."

LISBON, May 29.—It is asserted that Portugal has offered to mediate between Great Britain and Brazil in the dispute over the Island of Trinidad.

PARIS, May 30.—The Cabinet has decided to submit to the Chamber of Deputies a resolution proclaiming the Island of Madagascar a French colony.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Ten years ago today President Cleveland was married in the White House. There was no formal reception today.

LIMON, Costa Rica, May 28.—There have been a series of earthquakes in this district for a week past.

The bark Edward May, in C. Brewer & Co.'s line of packets, sailed from New York for this port on May 29th.

Mothers will find Chamberlain's Cough remedy especially valuable for croup and whooping cough. It will give prompt relief and is safe and pleasant. We have sold it for years and it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction. G. W. Richards, Duquesne, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for H. L.

President Emerson reported that Dr. Day, George W. Smith and himself had met Mr. Hirano (the Japanese who applied for a permit to open a drug store in the city), his interpreter and Dr. Kojima on last Saturday night, and that they had come to the unanimous conclusion that Mr. Hirano was not qualified to run a drug store with safety to the public. A denial was recommended. The Board endorsed the action of the Commission.

President Emerson reported that in some mysterious manner an appropriation for "Expenses of Electric Railway Commission" had been placed under the head of appropriations for the Board of Health. This will be removed from its present uncomfortable condition as soon as the President can see the Minister of the Interior and the Auditor-General.

It was decided by the Board to write Mr. Ambrose Hutchinson at the leper settlement that no lepers be allowed to go into Waikolu Valley without his consent.

Board adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

## FOR BEAUTIFUL HAIR

### Ayer's Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR,

PROMOTES

Luminous Growth,

Keeps the scalp

cool, moist, healthy,

and free from dan-

druff. It is the

best dressing in

the world, and is

perfectly harmless.

Those desiring to

retain the youthful

appearance of the

hair to

an ad-

vanced

period

of life

should

use

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Every bottle of cheap imitation. The name is ever prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

## Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand.

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

## King Bros., HOTEL STREET.

## H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Plager" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment.

## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

## A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos, and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crepe, Etc.

## Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, S'eeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammings, Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Hurlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing-lates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain, Galvanized Iron (best and 2d best), Corrugated Iron, Steel, Kalsi (18" and 20" Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Aja, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

A. STROHM vs. W. F. WILSON, A. COCKBURN and A. M. McDOWELL.

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR and WHITING, JJ.

I agreed with B and C in consideration of the loan to him of apparatus to be used to float a steamer off the reef when we a ground to pay to B and C \$6000, which was equal to one-third of the price to be paid by the steamer and to return the apparatus, and, in case of success, then A to also purchase and pay for the apparatus.

The value of apparatus furnished was \$2500. The venture failed. B and C took no part in carrying out the venture, nor did they in any way hold themselves out as partners of A. There was no actual partnership between A and B and C; and no intent to create a partnership.

Held, that B and C were not liable to third parties as partners of A.

Held, that the agreement was not a mere cloak or cover to conceal a latent design, nor a device to escape liability as partners while enjoying the benefits of a partnership under the design of a loan.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY WHITING, J.

The steam ship "Miowera" was aground off the port of Honolulu and one McDowell agreed with the agents of the vessel to float her without damage to the vessel for the sum of \$18,000, within a period of seven days from the commencement of the work.

McDowell then entered into an agreement with W. F. Wilson and A. Cockburn, whereby, in consideration of Wilson and Cockburn loaning to him certain cables, blocks, ropes, lumber and other articles to be used by him in the attempt to float off into deep water the steamship "Miowera," now stranded on the reef at the entrance to Honolulu harbor, McDowell "binds and obliges himself to pay to Wilson and Cockburn, when called upon to do so, \$6,000.00, and it is also agreed that in the event of McDowell being successful in floating the steamship, then he agrees to purchase from Wilson and Cockburn all the said cables, blocks, ropes, lumber and other articles loaned to him by them, and to pay the cost price of the same, delivery to be considered as given by Wilson and Cockburn to McDowell, whenever he succeeds in floating of the steamship, and further agreed that should McDowell fail in his attempt, then he shall immediately after such failure recover and deliver up to Wilson and Cockburn, at the Pacific Mail what he receives from all expense to them in the cables, blocks, ropes, lumber and other articles loaned by them to him.

This agreement was duly acknowledged and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu.

It appeared in evidence that the articles to be furnished by Wilson and Cockburn were not to exceed in the whole \$2,500, and that articles were actually furnished to a large part of that amount. McDowell failed in his attempt.

The plaintiff, with numerous other workmen, was employed by McDowell in the attempt to float the steamship, and was to be paid \$8.00 per day and double pay for night work, and if the attempt was successful was to receive double pay for whole time.

McDowell did not pay the plaintiff, and he the plaintiff Strohm, now seeks to hold the defendants Wilson and Cockburn liable on the ground that they are partners with McDowell in his venture under the agreement between McDowell and Wilson and Cockburn.

At the close of the plaintiff's case a motion for non-suit was made, and granted by the Circuit Judge who heard the case without a jury, "on the ground that the plaintiff had not established a prima facie partnership between McDowell, Wilson and Cockburn at the inception of the enterprise as would authorize McDowell in the absence of the others to bind them for debts incurred by him in the prosecution of the undertaking, and also for the reason that the evidence had failed to show that Wilson and Cockburn or either of them had become liable to pay the wages of the laborers by any acts of omission or commission on their part."

The Judge also found "there was no general sharing of the profits between the defendants as would make them partners as to third parties; in fact there were no profits to be shared. McDowell failed in his efforts, and consequently did not receive any compensation. The theory upon which the courts have held all those who participate in the profits of a business or venture to be partners as to third parties, and thereby liable to pay the general indebtedness, irrespective of any stipulation between themselves, is that they have shared in the results that were made possible by the contraction of the debts, and therefore should contribute to their payment. The \$6,000 agreed to be paid by McDowell was in the nature of a bonus for the advancement of the articles in an hazardous undertaking in which they might be lost."

"I see no reason for changing the order of non-suit made at the trial."

The foregoing is from the written decision of the Circuit Judge, but in the Bill of Exceptions is set forth the oral decision of the Judge in directing a non-suit as taken by the stenographer, viz.:

The Court granted said non-suit and ruled as follows:

"In granting the defendants' motion for a non-suit, the Court finds that there has been no partnership shown, nor such an arrangement or agreement between the parties that it was a sharing in the profits or losses of the enterprise, that the arrangement was between the parties for a loan of these materials, and if the enterprise proved successful they would be repaid for their materials furnished, and also given a bonus on behalf of McDowell."

"The turning point in my mind is,

as I consider the case very close to the line, perhaps a case in which several judges sitting together might all disagree as to whether or not there has been any sharing of profits, that no partnership having existed between the parties themselves, so that McDowell might come upon the other gentlemen for a contribution in case of an individual loss, that there must be a clear showing that there was a participation in profits that they might establish a prima facie case. The most that can be said is that it was a contemplated participation in profits, and therefore would participate in any of the losses of the parties. That is one of the grounds on which I sustain the objection to a prima facie case being made out. As I said before, I consider it a very close case, very near to the line. At present I am of the opinion that a non-suit should be granted, and it is so ordered."

This was not a general trading or commercial business, but a special venture involving special and extraordinary risks. The materials loaned were to be returned or paid for. The price to be paid for the loan is very large, but who can say it was disproportionate to the risk of the venture. The parties to the contract had no intention of making a partnership, and no such intent appears from or can be inferred from the contract itself. The defendants Wilson and Cockburn took no part in the work, nor did they hold themselves out to the plaintiff in any way as partners of McDowell, nor in any manner so as to estop them from denying liability to creditors of McDowell. And considering all the circumstances, there is no partnership.

Participation in the profits or the right to participate therein, is not an invariable test of partnership, even as to creditors. A person not actually engaged in the business as a principal and not holding himself out as a partner cannot be held for debts incurred in the business, unless in virtue of some contract express or implied, on his part, in legal effect creating, as between him and the persons actually carrying on the business, the relation of principal and agent. Merely sharing in the profits, where third persons have not been legitimately led to believe in the existence of a partnership, does not create a partnership as to them, unless there is one in fact, or unless a party has by his acts put himself in such position that he is estopped from denying that he is a partner."

Emerson v. McKenna et al., 16 S. W. Rep., 419.

Mere receiving of profits is not sufficient to constitute a partnership, but all the circumstances must be considered. Examination of the authorities cited, and of the cases referred to by them, will show that a partnership cannot be inferred merely from a common interest, from a sharing in profits, from the right to account, nor from a direct control over the business.

Tucker v. Estate of Metcalf, 3 Haw. 198.

On the contract itself neither Wilson and Cockburn were partners of McDowell. It is claimed by the plaintiff that this document is prima facie proof of a partnership, and that therefore a non-suit should not have been granted; that the agreement to pay \$6,000, which was a third of the price for the successful floating of the steamer, in consideration of the loan of \$2,500 of materials, was a participation in the profits, and therefore is prima facie proof of a partnership. But this is what the Court is to decide, and from the document itself, for there was no testimony outside the contract going to show the existence of a partnership; on the contrary, the evidence produced by the plaintiff, who called the defendant Cockburn, is directly against the theory of a partnership and a direct denial of partnership or intent in any way to be or become partners or to hold out to any one that they, Wilson and Cockburn, had anything to do with the venture other than their own advantages—loans.

It is claimed on the authority of Pooley v. Driver, 1. R. 5 Ch. Div. 458, in re. Francis, 2. Sawyer, 288, and Parker v. Canfield, 37 Conn. 250, that this document was a mere cloak or device under cover of a loan to conceal a partnership and thus escape liability to creditors.

The law will not tolerate any evasion, but whenever the agreement creates as a matter of fact the relation of partnership, no mere words to the contrary will prevent, as regards third persons, its having its legitimate consequences. That was the law of those cases, and the evidence and facts sustained the conclusions arrived at, and there were many other circumstances in each case which showed a latent design to create a partnership under the guise of a loan.

But in the case at bar we cannot find sound grounds to suspect any such latent design. It clearly appears that in fact there was no partnership, in fact no intention to in any way create a partnership. Being a special venture, the parties, Wilson and Cockburn, have clearly set forth the intent to loan special apparatus, which, to be sure, they were obliged to purchase, as they were not engaged in any business which required the same to be kept on hand, and there being risk of its entire loss, they sought merely to obtain remuneration in proportion to the risk, and under the circumstances of this case one has the right to fix and limit his liability, and the law will not make a partnership with liability to third parties under these circumstances. It might as well be said that the plaintiff was a partner because he was to receive pay by day, double pay at night, and in case of success, then he was to be paid double that agreed.

The defendants Wilson and Cockburn not having held themselves out to the plaintiff as a partner of McDowell, and not in any way controlling or taking part in carrying out the venture, nor having placed themselves in such position as to estop them from denying a partnership, and there being in fact no partnership created between them and McDowell, we hold that the agreement of loan is not sufficient to create a partnership, and the non-suit was properly granted.

We cannot agree with the reason given by the Circuit Judge in his oral decision that it was a sharing in the profits or losses of the enterprise, that the arrangement was between the parties for a loan of these materials, and if the enterprise proved successful they would be repaid for their materials furnished, and also given a bonus on behalf of McDowell."

given by the Circuit Judge in his oral decision, that there must be an actual participation in profits and not merely a contemplated participation. We do not think this is sound law. Agreement to participate in profits as profits would be as strong as actual participation in the profits. But this will not avail plaintiff in the view we have taken; the result of non-suit is the same although one of the reasons given by the Circuit Judge may have been unsound.

We refer also to the following cases bearing on the main point:

Boston Smelting Co. v. Smith, 13 R. I. 27.

Denny v. Cabot, 6 Met. 92.

Needham v. Valentine, 29 Fed. Rep., 276.

Holmes v. Old Colony R. R., 5 Gray, 58.

Exceptions overruled.

Kinney & Ballou for plaintiff. Neumann-Magoon for defendants.

Honolulu, H. I., May 30th, 1896.

T. H. Davies' Gift.

It is the intention of Mr. Theo. H. Davies to put into the Cathedral a couplet of stained glass windows to the memory of Captain H. W. Mist, R. N. The couplet chosen is on the south side of the Nave, next to the vestry door. Messrs. Clayton and Bell have been instructed to put the execution in hand. The subjects of these two lights are incidents in the lives of David and historical scenes from the Old Testament, which will have its beginning at the west end of the Nave when completed, and proceed eastward in chronological order.—Honolulu Diocesan Magazine.

WHAT IS THAT ONE THING?

It seems like an absurdity, yet it is true all the same. I mean that you might have a cellar full of wood and coal and still shiver with cold; and you would if it were not for one thing. "Oh, that is so obvious," you may say. "It was hardly worth while to hint at it. Anybody can see it with his eyes shut. All the better for me; then, I shan't have to explain. And by the same sharpness you will be able to pick out the important point in two short letters I am about to copy for you.

The first runs thus: "In December,

1890, my daughter (Mrs. M. J. Mather) got into a low, weak, nervous condition. Do what she would, she could not get up her strength. Gradually she wasted away until everyone thought she was in a decline, and had not long to live. In fact, she was so low and dejected she did not care whether she lived or not. She was under a doctor for six months, but his medicines did her no good. My husband then said, 'My daughter, I will now see what I can do for you.' What he meant was that he would have her take a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. He had used it himself when he was ill, and thought it might prove as beneficial to her as it had to him.

"Mrs. Mather said she was willing to try the Syrup, although she had little or no faith in its helping one as bad as she was. For if she really had contracted it, she would have known there is no cure for that. My husband, however, got a bottle from Mr. Hume, the chemist, in Rochdale Road, and my daughter began taking it. After the first bottle we saw a great improvement. She could eat, and the food caused her no pain. She continued with this remedy, and gradually gained strength, but it took some time to bring her round. She was so very low and weak. After a time she was able to get about, and never looked behind her. Since then she has been strong and well. We have told many persons how Mother Seigel's Syrup restored her to sound health, and are willing you should publish this statement of the facts. (Signed) (Mrs.) Margaret Watson, 11 Ruby street, Bury, Oct. 8, 1895."

"In March, 1893," says the second letter, "I began to fail in health. I could not say exactly what ailed me. I felt low, weak and tired, and had no strength for anything. My appetite fell away, and what little food I ate gave me great pain at the chest and side. My hands and feet were cold, and nearly all the color left me. I was often in so great pain I could hardly do any work. I was frequently sick, and could keep no kind of food down.

"I got weaker and weaker, in spite of all that was done, and had to be off my work for seventeen weeks. In this way I went on until November of the same year—1893. Then I happened to read about Mother Seigel's Syrup and what it had done for others suffering like me. I got a bottle of this medicine from Mr. W. Heywood, grocer, in Oldham Road, and after taking only the half of it I felt much better. I could eat without pain, and was stronger and brighter every day. When I had finished the bottle I was quite cured, and have had no return of the complaint since. I have told many others about what the Syrup did for me, and out of thankfulness I am willing my letter should be made public.

(Signed) Miss Lydia E. Morton, 1 Greaves street, Middleton Junction, near Manchester, October 10, 1895."

Both these ladies say that they were very weak, and that their food—of which they could take but little—did them no good. In the midst of plenty they were actually starving. So much wasted was one of them that it was believed she had consumption. The event showed that they both suffered from dyspepsia and nothing else. But that was quite enough, and besides, it often runs into consumption and other fatal maladies. By setting the stomach right, Mother Seigel's Syrup fully cured them both.

Coals and wood are useless without means to light a fire; and bread and meat are as nothing unless we can digest them and make them part of our flesh and bone. That is easy to see and important to remember. And it is its power to help nature work this transformation, that makes Mother Seigel's Syrup so wonderful a remedy.

# Citicura SOAP

The most Effective Skin Purifying and Beautifying Soap in the World.

The Purest, Sweetest, and Most Refreshing for Toilet Bath and Nursery.

For Pimples, Blackheads Red, Rough, Oily Skin and Baby Blemishes,

For Red, Rough Hands

Shapeless Nails and Painful Finger Ends,

For Irritations of the Scalp with Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair it is wonderful.

Boles greater than the combined sales of all other soaps and complexion creams, both foreign and domestic, sent throughout the world. British Patent, F. Newbery & Sons, 11, Edward-st., London, E. C. Potter Davis and Sons, 11, Newbury-st., Boston, U. S. A.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. CHLORODYNE is a grand medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE; and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, SIR W. P. T. F. T. D. stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a grand medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE; and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and does generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Malaria.

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 2s. 4d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,  
J. T. DAVENPORT,  
33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

J. S. WALKER,  
General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company,  
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WILHELMINA OF MADGBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

HEADS BUSINESS COLLEGE,  
24 Post Street, San Francisco.

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six

# BILLY BUTTON WINS IN THREE STRAIGHT.

Good Crowd at the Match Race  
Thursday.

## WAS NOT A CONSOLATION RACE.

Hoss an' a Hoss When it Came to  
Breaking—Gibson Drove Button to  
Victory—Plenty of Policemen But  
No Betting—Horses in Fine Shape.

What might be called a satisfaction  
race with absolutely "no consolation  
came off at Kapiolani Park yesterday  
afternoon between Humberg's gray  
horse, Billy Button, and Schumann's  
bay mare, Judah.

Button had won the race in which  
Judah took part on June 11th, and the  
friends and backers believed that under  
different conditions the mare could win.  
A match was arranged to take place  
Wednesday, and upwards of 300 people  
were at the grounds a half hour before  
the bell struck, calling the horses from  
the stable.

Judah was the first on the track, with  
Bagsley in the seat, and she made a  
fine appearance, showing every indica-  
tion that she was fit to race for her  
life. Bagsley made one score and took  
her twice around the track without a  
break.

Billy Button, driven by Gibson, came  
on afterward and jogged once around.  
Time was called and the horses came  
to the wire in bad shape, Button hanging  
back four lengths. A second at-  
tempt reversed their positions, and  
Captain Cluney cautioned the drivers  
to keep well together.

There were three attempts to score,  
without success, when the rumor went  
around that Gibson wanted to tire out  
Judah.

### They Got an Even Start.

On the fourth start the racers came  
to the scratch and passed under the  
wire their noses almost touching. Captain  
Cluney shouted "GO!" and the  
horses kept on, Judah taking the lead,  
and keeping from four to seven lengths  
ahead. The quarter was reached in :34.  
If Button was cutting down the gap, it  
was hard to notice it. The half was  
passed in 1:10. Then Gibson began to  
drive, and half way to the three-quarters  
the gray was sticking his nose beyond  
Bagley's seat. At the head of the  
stretch Judah's driver touched the mare  
with the whip and she left the ground  
at a jump and did not come together  
until Button took the lead and kept it  
to the wire, beating Judah almost a  
length and winning the heat in 2:23.

### The Second Heat.

When the horses started up for the  
second heat they made it easy in the  
first score. Before the quarter was  
reached, Button went to pieces and  
strained Gibson's muscles in pulling  
him together again. Judah passed him  
easily, making the quarter in :34. But-  
ton did not get down until after the  
quarter pole was left behind. Bagsley  
"clucked" at the bay and kept the lead  
until almost to the half, when Judah  
went to pieces. Button passed Judah  
and the half at 1:14 and kept the lead  
half way to the three-quarters, when  
Judah passed him, and the spectators  
mentally calculated on the result. Just  
after the three-quarters Button forged  
ahead and won the heat in 2:26.

### The Final Heat.

The horses made the same elegant  
start, but Judah broke early in the  
heat and Button passed the quarter in :37  
and went a cable's length ahead  
before Judah got on to herself and set-  
tled down to an even gait. She picked  
up again before the half, but Button  
passed the point in 1:16. Judah over-  
took him before the three-quarters, but  
it was only for a moment. When they  
got into the home stretch it was neck  
and neck, with Button an eyelash  
ahead and constantly widening the dis-  
tance until he passed under the wire  
thirty feet ahead of Judah, in 2:31.

Great praise was given Gibson for  
the admirable manner in which he han-  
dled Button. He knew his horse and  
just what was needed to win over Ju-  
dah.

The judges were Tom Wright, Cap-  
tain Cluney and Seeley I. Shaw. Time-  
keeper, Cal Leonard.

It is said the stakes were \$500 a side,  
with plenty of money bet beside.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Hollister & Co. are the leaders in  
smokers' requisites.

Walter C. Weedon has been appoint-  
ed administrator of the estate of C. R.  
McVeigh, deceased.

Joseph Marsden has gone on a  
tramping expedition to Hawaii. He  
will keep his eagle eye on the coffee.

W. H. Cornwell and F. W. Macfar-  
lane have filed bonds in the sum of  
\$58,000 as executors of the estate of  
the late Adelia Cornwell.

Willie Lewers will sing the tenor  
part in U Trovatore. He has a good  
voice and is an excellent actor, a com-  
bination needed in grand opera.

Scenic Artist William T. Porter has  
in mind some beautiful scenery for  
"Robin Hood," which will be the sec-  
ond performance given at the Opera  
House.

John F. de Bolt of Washington was  
admitted yesterday to practice in all  
the courts of the Republic of Hawaii.  
Mr. De Bolt comes to Honolulu highly  
recommended.

### DIED.

KEOLA—In this city, June 17, 1896, the  
infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. K.  
Keola, aged 14 months.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

Wednesday, June 17.  
P. M. S. S. Peru, Friese, from San  
Francisco.

Thursday, June 18.  
Am. bktne S. G. Wilder, McNeill, from  
San Francisco.

### DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, June 16.  
Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman,  
for San Francisco.

Wednesday, June 17.  
P. M. S. S. Peru, Friese, for China and  
Japan.

Thursday, June 18.  
Stmr Toyo-Maru, for Japan.  
Stmr Kaena, Calway, for Oahu ports.  
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu  
ports.

Ger. bk H. Hackfeld, Barber, for Lay-  
son Island.

Am. bktne W. H. Dimond, Nilson, for  
San Francisco.

### PASSENGERS.

#### Arrivals.

From San Francisco, per P. M. S. S.  
Peru, June 17.—Mrs. W. R. Eckart,  
Miss Eckart, Mrs. R. A. Tomes, W. L.  
Hopper, Mrs. M. E. Logan, Mrs. C. D.  
Lane, Miss Lane, Miss M. Ollman, Dr.  
Byron Haines, Mrs. Haines and Miss  
Haines, Dr. J. D. Arnold and wife,  
Miss Arnold, Mrs. A. Baller, Miss Julia  
Caton and five European steerage.

#### Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr  
Kinau, June 16.—Rev. B. K. Baptist,  
L. Turner, R. Rycroft, E. Horner, Rev.  
C. W. Hill, F. S. Lyman, E. R. Hendry,  
E. C. Bond and wife, Miss E. H. Bond,  
H. Cary, T. E. Smith, F. A. Scheffer,  
W. R. Jones, Miss C. A. Glaman, Miss  
L. F. Eaton, Miss C. H. Hapai, Miss  
M. Nathaniel, Andrew Johnson, Dr. Max-  
well, John Cook, Senator Northrup,  
Rev. S. T. Nyeda, Mrs. J. P. Havatt  
and child, F. Eccles, S. Walker, M.  
Schwartz and son, E. E. Richards and  
wife, Rebecca Boyd, Robert Boyd, R.  
Emmon Large, C. C. Kempster, J. Marks  
and H. C. Austin, Rev. S. W. Kebuewa  
Rev. John Kalima, R. A. Lyman, Jr.  
Harrold Giffard, W. Schreckendieck,  
S. N. Hoyt, Mrs. G. K. Wilder, Miss Ed-  
na Gunn, W. W. Goodale, J. Renton  
K. Kaiser, Captain Ross, Samuel Par-  
ker, G. K. Wilder and A. C. Steele.

For Maui ports, per stmr Clandine,  
June 16.—W. M. Graham, H. P. Baldwin,  
C. F. Alexander, Rev. J. K. Josefa and  
wife, Miss Grace Garrett, Rev. S. Kapu,  
B. P. Hala, wife and five children, B.  
R. Banning, C. von Hamm, S. Fukuda,  
Y. Amoy, Loo Joe, Ailing and wife, Miss  
Lycett, Mr. G. Gill, wife and two children,  
G. P. Wilder.

### RAINFALL FOR MAY, 1896.

(From Reports to Weather Service.)

Elev.  
Stations  
Feet. Inches.

HAWAII—

Waikala ..... 50 18.85

Hilo (town) ..... 100 14.11

Kaumana ..... 1250 18.07

Pepeeokoo ..... 100 12.05

Honomu ..... 300 .....

Honomu ..... 950 .....

Hakalau ..... 200 13.50

Honohina ..... 200 17.20

Laupahoehoe ..... 10 9.98

Laupahoehoe ..... 90 11.75

Ookala ..... 400 7.28

Kukaua ..... 250 6.89

Paauilo ..... 750 7.88

Paauilo ..... 300 7.97

Paauilo ..... 1200 .....

Honokaa ..... 470 8.11

Honokaa ..... 200 8.49

Kukuhale ..... 700 1.90

Niuli ..... 200 2.49

Kohala ..... 350 2.76

Kohala Mission ..... 588 2.23

Waimea ..... 2720 2.11

Waimea ..... 950 8.49

Lanihau ..... 1540 9.64

Kealakekua ..... 1580 8.80

Kahakiki ..... 800 5.67

Naaiehu ..... 650 1.07

Honopuu ..... 15 .....

Hilea ..... 810 0.70

Pahala ..... 1100 0.70

Olaa (Mason) ..... 1850 21.85

Pohakuloa ..... 2800 16.67

Waiakehepia ..... 750 10.47

Kapoho ..... 50 5.56

Pohok ..... 10 3.51

Kamalii ..... 850 .....

MAUI—

Kahului ..... 10 0.14

Kaanapali ..... 15 0.14

Olowa ..... 15 0.00

Reciprocity Mill ..... 60 .....

Hana Plantation ..... 200 3.27

Hana ..... 1800 6.35

Fuonomele ..... 1400 4.62

Pala ..... 180 1.12

Haleakala Ranch ..... 2000 1.82

Kula ..... 4000 3.65

MOLOKAI—

Mapulehu ..... 70 1.21

LANAI—

Koole ..... 1600 .....

OAHU—

Punahoa W. Bureau ..... 50 1.31

Honolulu (City) ..... 20 .....

Kulaokahua ..... 50 0.71

King St. (Kewalo) ..... 15 0.80

Kapiolani Park ..... 10 0.39

Manoa ..... 100 2.33

Panor ..... 50 2.48

Insane Asylum ..... 30 2.90

Nuuanu (School st.) ..... 50 2.42

Nuuanu (Wyllie st.) ..... 250 4.47

Nuuanu (Elee. Stn) ..... 405 6.99

Nuuanu (H'way H) ..... 780 5.47

Nuuanu, Luakaha ..... 850 7.46

Niu ..... 8 0.74

Maupawili ..... 300 3.73

Waimanalo ..... 25 0.92

Kaneohe ..... 100 1.93

Ahuimanu ..... 350 .....

Kahuku ..... 25 2.75

Walanae ..... 15 2.00

Ewa Plantation ..... 60 1.45

KAUAI—

Lihue, Grove Farm ..... 200 2.00

Lihue (Molokoa) ..... 200 3.37

Hanamaulu ..... 200 2.54

Kilauea ..... 325 8.51

Hanalei ..... 10 4.91

Wahala ..... 32 0.15

Makaweli ..... 50 0.53

C. J. LYONS,  
In Charge of Weather Bureau.